

The Tech

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FIVE CENTS

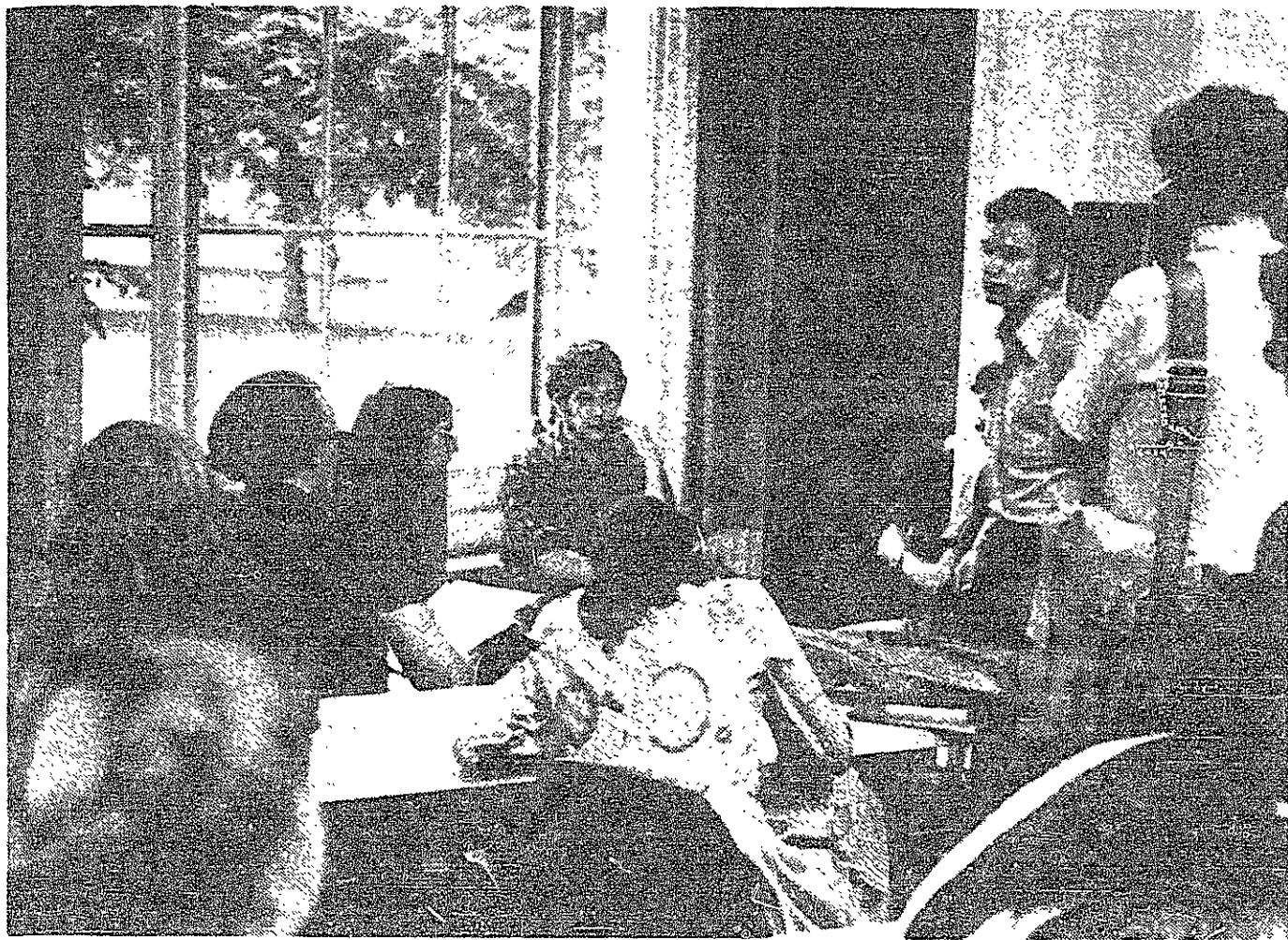


Photo by Cris Cullen

Student arrest stirs faculty

By Lee Giguere

While legal action against Gary Woods, arrested at MIT Friday for violations of the Selective Service Act, has come to a temporary standstill, faculty reaction to the incident has grown into a feeling of "offense" at the way the marshals conducted themselves.

After reporting to the clerk of the Federal District Court in Concord, New Hampshire on Monday, Woods was slated for arraignment yesterday. However, yesterday's session was cancelled when the judge became ill, and the arraignment has not been rescheduled.

Woods also talked with the US District Attorney in Concord about the evidence against him. All of it was in the government's hands by 1970. (In fact, his violations all occurred in 1970.)

"He seemed like a kind of nice pencil pusher," Woods said of the federal attorney. He added that no one, including the attorney, was angry about his lawbreaking, in fact, he said, the man was "kind of apologetic." Woods explained that his efforts to talk with the attorney seemed to surprise him, noting that he was "obviously bothered by the whole thing."

At MIT, Professor of History Richard M. Douglas, head of the Department of the Humanities, told *The Tech* that he is sending a letter to President Jerome B. Wiesner summarizing the feelings of people in the Department. "Regardless of anyone's feelings

about the draft, the war, or Gary Woods' own conviction," Douglas said, "we have an obligation to defend the integrity of the classroom from interruption or disruption." Woods' class, he said, was both interrupted and disrupted.

Douglas admitted that he understood that the marshals were within their legal rights, but noted that he felt it was a matter of common sense and decency that they should not disturb the class.

The first point of his letter, Douglas explained, was that the marshals took it upon themselves to interrupt and in effect disrupt a class. He noted that he didn't see any way they can defend their action. His second point, he continued, was that Lieutenant Richard G. Driscoll of the Campus Patrol did not identify the nature of his errand when he entered the room. Both he and Mrs. Ruth Dubois, Department of Humanities Administrative Officer, Douglas said, assumed that Driscoll's errand was a matter of death in Woods' family. Douglas added that he felt it should be an MIT policy to notify a department, laboratory, or library of what is happening.

Had he known what Driscoll's mission was, Douglas stated, he would have tried to convince the marshals not to disrupt the class. He added that he thought the US Marshals' office should be informed that MIT looks poorly

upon incidents like this.

Questioned about the Campus Patrol's part in the affair, Captain James Olivieri explained that the members of the Patrol, as legally constituted law officers, are required to cooperate when presented with a lawful warrant. He noted that he felt it is advantageous for the Patrol to have law officers come to them first on such matters and pointed out that when this occurs it is the Patrol's procedure to send someone with them.



Physics Professor Philip Morrison gave an informal, Monday. The event was part of a forum on the subject of the responsibilities of scientists sponsored by Concourse. Photo by Krishna Gupta

Nixon aide blasts McGovern

By Norman D. Sandler

Flying into the Bay State last week to discuss Republican campaign activities, Clark MacGregor, director of the Committee to Re-elect the President (CRP), charged Democratic nominee George McGovern with being "on every conceivable side of every substantive issue this year."

MacGregor, speaking at a dinner meeting of the Republican Women's Federation in Boston, claimed that McGovern's alleged wavering on the issues has been consistent with the South Dakota senator's voting record, and added that he had heard even McGovern's staff refers to his position papers as "McGovern sandwiches."

According to MacGregor, the main issue of this campaign is

Proceedings continue for ROTC occupiers

Early this week, internal discipline proceedings began for a group of 20 MIT students accused of being "present without right" during the occupation of the ROTC office area last spring.

The Discipline Committee held its first hearings Monday and Tuesday nights, in the Spofford Room (1-236) with an audio feed provided to three other rooms, for witnesses and the public.

Professor Charles Myers, chairman of the committee, noted that the hearings will have to be moved soon, probably to less luxurious quarters, as the room is used for departmental meetings which place many other demands on the space besides those of the committee.

The Tech provided some preliminary coverage of the hearings in last Tuesday's issue, but because of the late hour of the hearings, relative to our deadlines, there were two inaccuracies. The number of students listening was smaller than originally reported; about 40 according to later estimates from a variety of sources. In addition, Nyhart's testimony was not as contradictory (on the question of the "democracy" of the meetings held in the occupied area) as was originally reported.

A tape recording was made of the hearings for Discipline Committee use, but there will be no transcript made of the tape, nor will any copies be allowed. According to officials, this is normal procedure for "the protection of the students." In addition,

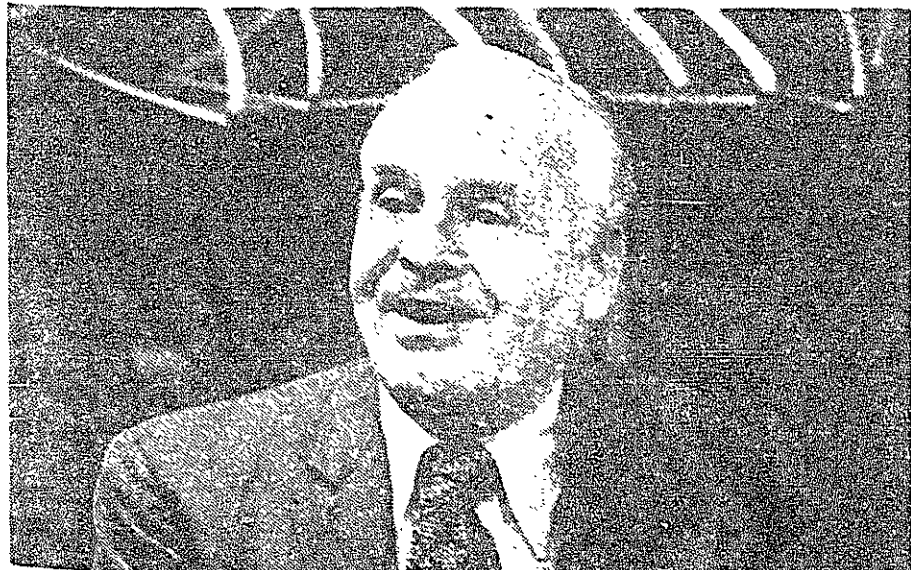
they noted that it is less of a storage problem for the Institute, which would have to keep an archival copy of the tape if any other copies existed.

The hearings began by being much longer than some observers expected: Jeffrey Mermelstein '72 was heard first, and it took about four hours (although the first hearing was expected to be the longest). Starting at 10 pm and running until almost 1 am, Aaron Tovish '73 had a three hour hearing. Tuesday night, Don Wolman '72 took two-and-one-half hours to be accused and to defend himself.

A common thread of all three defenses, and one which will probably appear in most of the cases, was an expressed desire on the part of the accused that all participants should be treated equally, since they are "equally guilty" of being present without right. One student asked if there were "different degrees of presence."

There were problems with the audio feed system, which allowed the hearing to be public without being open. For the most part, they were not technical, but rather human, as some of the participants simply were not close enough to the microphone, or speaking loudly enough, to be heard.

The committee will be meeting Monday night to discuss the hearings held to that point, which will include yesterday's for Janice Benson.



Howard W. Davis, general manager of the Harvard Coop, announced yesterday that the patronage refund for the year ending June 30, 1972 will be 5% on all purchases. Photo by David Tenenbaum

mobilize potential voters by getting them to register to vote.

Specifically, he mentioned the door-to-door canvassing which throughout the past few weeks has sent administration officials around the country to campaign for Nixon, who will be making more personal appearances as election time grows nearer.

The Republicans, being incumbents in the race for the presidency, are at a natural advantage, and are relying heavily upon the President's past performance in office as a basis for re-election. The GOP campaign director said that "the people are sending us a message through the polls," and explained that "voters are saying that if you are elected to a job, (Please turn to page 7)

NOTES

* WTBS and the Ghetto present "A Dialogue between Professor of History Harold Hanham of Harvard and Assistant Professor of Humanities Floyd Barbour of MIT." The dialogue will be aired over WTBS (88.1 FM) Monday, October 2, at 10 pm.

* The Harvard-Radcliffe Organ Society invites those members of the MIT community who have an interest in the king of instruments to its first meeting of the season, Saturday, September 30 at 3 pm, at Agassiz in the Radcliffe Yard. Members of the Society will perform.

* A representative from Duke Medical School will speak to all students who have applied to the school on October 4 from 2-5 pm and October 5 from 9-12 am. Appointments may be made by calling Ms. Karen Rosa at x3-4733.

* Effective Monday, October 2, the Students Accounts Office, Room E19-215, will be open from 9 am to 3 pm daily. The office has been open from 9-5.

* Dr. Thomas Meikle, Jr., Chairman, Committee on Admissions will interview all premedical students who are applying to Cornell Medical School this year on Friday, October 6. Appointments may be made through the Preprofessional Advising and Education Office, 10-186, x3-4158.

* Freshmen: Did you ship any baggage to Metropolitan Storage? Please let us know your name and details, including how much they charged, immediately. We will try to arrange partial refund of charges, if excessive. FAC, 7-103, x3-6771.

* Activities and fraternities looking for bands for fun or profit - the Undergraduate Association has a growing list of bands looking for bookings. If you are looking for a band, call Andy Himmelblau at 783-5927 or x4560.

* Students requiring information regarding make-up examinations and assignment deadlines for subjects in which they received incomplete grades last spring should contact the faculty member in charge of the subject. This information will also be available in the Information Center (room 7-111, x3-4795). All make-up work relating to incomplete grades for the spring term 1972 must be completed by October 25, 1972.

Mermelstein questions penalties

(The following is a paraphrased transcript of the trial. See also related story on page 1, "Proceedings continue for ROTC occupiers." - Editor)

Mermelstein began his trial by asking if it was possible for those involved in the same action to be given different penalties. Myers said it was "conceivable." His case was a little different as he was a re-admitted student on probation asserted Myers.

Mermelstein said he did not intend to dispute his presence at the demonstration, but rather would like to defend his "right" to be there. Wadleigh began by saying that the administration respects the students' right to engage in political actions, but not to interfere physically with activities of others in the MIT community simply because they disagree with those activities.

After some discussion as to what the committee should and should not be concerned with, Dean J. Daniel Nyhart was asked to explain to the committee what he saw during the demonstration. He said that he moved with the rally from the Student Center to Building 20 and was present when access was apparently gained to the building. The crowd then moved to the second floor and shortly thereafter the administrators present were asked to leave. The administrators were then acted on with force in an attempt to get them out. Later, trespass warnings were issued to the occupiers. At 8:10 the administration people returned and again read statements about the trespassing. At this point, Nyhart saw Mermelstein and recognized him as a leader. According to Nyhart, "Mermelstein came up with key questions, led discussions, knew what sort of votes should be taken and when."

Mermelstein then tried to show that the action taken during the occupation by the occupiers was done in a democratic way. He had Nyhart admit that anyone who wanted to leave the occupation could, and that the people understood the decisions that were being made there.

At one point during the hearing Mermelstein asked, "If occupation is not the way to do things at MIT, what is the way?" Assistant to the Vice-President for Administration and Personnel James Culliton replied that there are "lots of ways to do lots of things at MIT."

Mermelstein then asked Culliton, if he were against the war as he said, what had he done to act on it? Culliton replied that there is an "election coming up with a choice in it, that's one way." Also he said that there are "bodies here involved that can be talked to to try to convince them."

Dean Browning was called to testify and said that Mermelstein had called for "miraculously entering the offices." He said that he had not had any personal physical or verbal encounters with Mermelstein.

For his defense, Mermelstein called one witness, Ron Siegel. He told Siegel that Culliton had blocked his way when he tried to leave the building after the announcements were made. Siegel said that he had gone to Culliton and asked him if they were not allowed to leave. Siegel then said that Culliton had said, "No, you can leave, but he can't," pointing to Mermelstein.

When asked by Wadleigh if he had wanted to leave, Mermelstein replied that he had wanted to go and tell those who were outside what was happening inside and to see what was outside.

Saying that "by nature I kid around a bit," Culliton admitted that the incident might have occurred, but added that he didn't believe he was trying to prevent Mermelstein from leaving. Asked why he thought Culliton had done it, Mermelstein responded that he thought Culliton was trying to harass him; "when one administrator tells you to leave and another tells you you can't leave, there's some confusion," Mermelstein noted.

Mermelstein then argued that he came with the understanding

that he was charged with being present without right. Now it seems, he said, that "it's a question of what I did in the ROTC building." He added that the action should be seen in a wider context than just MIT. He turned to the war itself, explaining that he was nauseated by seeing pictures of the war. Admitting it was impossible for the MIT community to end the war, he argued that it is possible for a group at MIT to end some aspects, to stop individual complicity.

What other alternatives were there to their action, Mermelstein asked. There was no other way to end war research, he continued. If someone suggests a realistic alternative, Mermelstein stated, "I'll be the first to work for it, with plenty of recruits."

At this point, Myers interjected: "We're still waiting to hear why you were in the ROTC building."

Our alternative, Mermelstein repeated, was the only alternative. He was a pacifist, he stated, abhorring physical violence. It took a long time to become convinced that force could be used if that was the only way. "I think the argument's clear," he continued.

If the Discipline Committee finds him guilty, Mermelstein

asked if it would say what other courses of action there are, since there was no killing, no damage, no one hurt.

Myers, citing Ghandi and the Rogers panel on the November actions, replied that the occupiers surrendered neither their rights nor their responsibilities. In particular, he noted that they were still responsible for respecting the basic rights of others in the community.

Mermelstein said he saw the committee as being in a bind in some ways. It is a political case, he argued, and the committee should admit it. If it does not feel able to decide the question, then the MIT community should be allowed to decide.

Asked if he would respect the rights of others if he remained at MIT, Mermelstein responded: "I respect everyone's rights." Questioned further whether he would interfere with them as an individual, Mermelstein stated that he would not as an individual, but would interfere if he believed "a majority of the community felt it was right."

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Aaron Tovish pleads case, feels aggrieved

(The following is a paraphrased transcript of the trial. See also related story on page 1, "Proceedings continue for ROTC occupiers." - Editor)

By Paul Schindler

Tovish said, "I feel aggrieved right now," [under Discipline Committee procedures, MIT is the "aggrieved party"] before he began an explanation of his state of mind, both at the time of the hearings, and at the time of the occupation.

He was interrupted by Myers, who asked if he wanted to make these points now, since procedure indicated that they were more properly part of a later portion of the hearing. Tovish replied by asking if he could be sure that the committee cared, "about me, about people in Vietnam, and about my friends on trial."

Myers stated that "each student involved will have a full chance to present his defense," and added a plea for both sides to try to shorten the hearing. Myers also noted that he could not poll the whole committee on their personal concern. Another committee member added "We can't all talk... We also want energy enough to hear person number 20."

Wadleigh then asked if Tovish had read his statement of background information on the ROTC occupation. Tovish called it "accurate," adding that there were some incorrect details with which he would not argue, and concluding "I am glad some people did those things, even if I didn't."

As Robert Alberty, Dean of the School of Science was coming from the witness room to the hearing room, Tovish asked if it would help matters if he would admit presence in the ROTC offices after the trespass notice and participation in the ejection of Institute officers. There was some confusion, and no one replied.

Alberty testified that Tovish had a leadership role among the occupying group, calling for hand votes and helping to push

administrators out. He was asked by Tovish if he understood the demonstrators' motivation. Alberty said, "I have some ideas why you were protesting. I share your worry over many of the problems you were concerned about, but I disapprove of your methods."

[Because a transcript is lacking, some following quotes may be partially paraphrased. No material is quoted which is not very close to the original. -Editor] Alberty claimed that he had seen Tovish advocate expulsion and occupancy, but had not seen him in the actual offices; only in the corridor area that was barricaded.

Linda Tufts of the Committee asked Alberty when it was right to use the corridor, and when it was wrong. Alberty responded that it was wrong when you threw other people out, but was interrupted by Tovish, who told Tufts he didn't think the line of questions was helping. Myers then asked, "Do you think the student members of this committee are here to help you? None of us are here to help your case, we are here to hear it."

Milne pointed Tovish out as a key speaker at a Kresge rally prior to the occupation, and testified that Tovish struck Culliton twice, and was a principal speaker at the ROTC site. Milne was asked by Tovish if he understood the motivation for the Kresge speech; Milne replied, "I think I understand why. Short of your specific action, I share your general concern over Vietnam."

Milne defined a leadership role as based on "force, duration, elegance, and urge to action of an argument." Milne also admitted that he had placed Tovish in the office by deduction: he knew him to be there, had not seen him in the corridor, and had thus assumed him to be in the offices.

Wadleigh, noting that "I am expediting this hearing, I submit others are not," asked if the testimony of Kenneth Browning and Richard Sorenson could be foregone, since they would only provide corroboration. It was decided that James Culliton, assistant to the Vice-President for Administration and Personnel, would be the last witness for the aggrieved.

Culliton primarily testified about two "blows," one a flick to the ear, another to the shoulder, as he spoke to an agitated member of the crowd. He recalled them as being without provocation.

Tovish began a line of questioning which implied that he was trying either to get Culliton's attention (Tovish mentioned the "cop who fired the gun" during his questions) or to get a chance to talk to the same agitated student. It was established that the blows were not intended to injure Culliton.

Tovish then began his defense, which consisted solely of his personal remarks. He called no witnesses, and was interrupted only once when asked to conclude.

"The tonnage of bombs dropped on Vietnam is greater than that dropped in all previous wars," Tovish began. He asked the committee to consider the bombs in human terms, as instruments for the destruction of human life 5000 miles away. He said that he thought of this destruction a lot, and decided that something had to be done. "It's hard to fight a strong, stable system, and not make many changes," said Tovish.

In speaking of last spring, Tovish said "I believed at that time that we needed a revolution in this country. I still think so. I don't know when it will come."

Tovish, his voice cracking with emotion, continued to catalogue the seeming apathy in many quarters to the strike, until the decision to mine Haiphong, when many felt that "the world was in the balance." He asserted that there was "lots of evidence available" on MIT war complicity, and that he would bring it in if anyone wanted him to.

Tovish said that he did not like to make long speeches, such as the one he was in the midst of, adding that his speaking skill was a natural result of his six years in "semi-radical politics." He said that the administration was doing something

"disgusting: if you become eloquent... we'll single you out. We'll screw you. Stay meek and you're safe." He also said that there had been "bad mistakes by the administration, but they're not lying, just confused."

Myers, uncertain, asked if that which had gone before was a concluding statement. When Tovish replied in the affirmative, he was asked why he needed a delay if he had no witnesses. The change in tactics, Tovish reported, "indicates the changes I have been through."

When Tovish asked the committee to "free yourselves from the role of the exploiter," Myers noted that "we're not on trial here."

Tovish was asked by a committee member if he would refrain from demonstrating and "respect the rights of others." He replied that if he got involved again, there would be "hundreds involved, not just me." He also noted that he withdrew from MIT just before he was expelled, because at that time he was "disgusted."

Tovish's final statement was "I'm learning beautiful things about the earth and the universe here. This committee hearing is so strange..."

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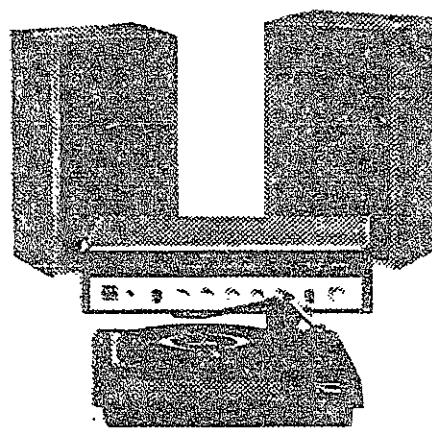
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Miscellaneous thoughts on the hearings

By Paul Schindler

In order to allow public access to the information of just what is going on at the Discipline Committee hearings, (an interest which will probably wane with time) there is an audio feed from the hearing room to three other rooms: two witness rooms and the public room.

Thus there were really three hearings going on, and only two of them were any fun; the ones "downstairs." The "ag-grieved witness room," filled with MIT administration members waiting to testify, found some defense arguments amusing. The public rooms were often broken up by laughter over posturing by Ken Wadleigh or the committee. Some MIT people seemed cynical about the defendants, while members of the public characterized Wadleigh as a "very cold man."

The merits of the arguments on either side are not the real issue. The real issue is that the virtually unrelieved boredom of the hearing room was not duplicated by the observers, who were clearly better off under this arrangement than they would have been if they had been forced to sit in the same room as the protagonists of this real-life drama. The restraint and decorum, the formal questions and answers, the societal restraints on public aides, all put a strain on the attention span of people actually in the room. As one defendant put it, "There's a little humor in everything."

An occasional "Bullroar," or "What shit," at appropriate moments underlines the critical points of the hearings, and makes it easy for a reporter to pick key points. The combined expertise of a room full of hippies or a room full of administrators is a valuable resource which the committee has overlooked for too long. Maybe the audio link should run both ways.

Coaching?

As Spiro Agnew once said about the

media, they go to the same cocktail parties, read the same newspapers, and meet each other for lunch. It was only afterwards that anyone bothered to find out that many of the people he was talking about had never met each other until after his famous remarks.

With about the same amount of proof as Agnew had, I will assert that most of the middle-upper echelon members of the central administration at MIT know each other pretty well. Barring outstanding personality conflicts (none of which are obvious to the casual observer) they get along pretty well when they are together. It is a subset of this chummy group of people that are testifying in the ROTC hearings.

Wadleigh claims that they are not being coached, and it is easier to believe that claim than disprove it when no disproof probably exists. No one is even disputing the official MIT chronology of events originally published in *Tech Talk*.

Extreme similarity in scene descriptions can be attributed to two possible sources. First, it is possible that stories are compared and matched; certainly a Machiavellian process if it is going on here. Secondly, it is possible that independent observers of the same reality, located in the same place, looking at the same event, might possibly see the same things.

I am inclined to believe the later, based on an overwhelming faith in human nature, and on the fact that the seasoned riot-watching team fielded by the administration knew enough by the spring of 1972 to send multiple witnesses, who took notes and pictures.

Yet there is still an interesting sameness of language used in these hearings: "pushing and hauling," and "the human wave," recur time and again, describing events which resulted in the removal of administrators. (Pushing and shoving I have heard before, but pushing and haul-

ing?) Or the equally common use of the dual concept of "occupancy and expulsion," which is short hand for staying in the office, and pushing the administrators out.

One obvious source of the similarity might be termed "plagiarism," as one witness hears another turn a good phrase, repeating it so that a third man notices, and so on. Another might be the precision nature of the administrative thinking process which leads to a common terse accuracy.

Another possibility is random chance; the odds being about equal to the odds that you could get betting on the simultaneous levitation of all the molecules in an eight ounce glass of water.

On stopping the police

One little noted feature of the administration efforts during the ROTC occupation was the great effort required to keep Cambridge police off campus. A patrol car drove by during the peak of the early activities, and had already called for re-enforcements. "We didn't have to file a complaint, they saw a crime in the process of being committed," according to one Institute official. Apparently, the police felt it their bound duty to intervene.

Only great efforts on the part of Institute officials present kept the police from walking in on the situation right then and there. While they were arguing, the depleted ranks of officialdom lost another ten feet to the occupiers, the last ground lost during the occupation. One administrator described his uncanny feeling of double take, as he turned around and saw a policeman behind him, only to look again and see that he was wearing a Cambridge badge.

Thus, some administration members tend to become a little bitter when references are made by students to "the fear that they would call the cops on us."

They contend that their quick action is all that kept the cops away.

Wadleigh documents

Kenneth Wadleigh expressed it for MIT when he wrote:

Over this past year, this threat of civil and internal disciplinary action has been the slim thread upon which the Institute has had to rely to prevent severe disruption. Until this affair, we have not had to follow through. Until this affair, we have succeeded - by threat of trespass and discipline - in getting the group, after a reasonable period of time, to leave.

We all agree that somehow or other we want to seek to avoid violence - namely, what is quite likely to occur if police are called on campus. I must point out that, if we as the aggrieved were not to follow through now, we would leave the Institution with even fewer ways in which to protect against disruption. I submit that the actions of the ROTC demonstrators is an infraction of both the laws of the Commonwealth and the rights and privileges of members of this Institution.

Wadleigh has also produced another interesting document in connection with the current hearings. Originally a memorandum to Professor Charles Myers, the committee chairman, he authorized wider distribution at the time he wrote it, so we reproduce it here:

As you requested at the meeting of the Committee on Discipline last evening, I am providing in writing the following statement which I read during the course of that meeting:

"Since such action by the Institute can be expected to be characterized in some quarters as 'political repression,' I should like to say again why we do not think this is accurate. We respect wholeheartedly your right to engage in any legitimate political activity you wish, including the oral or written expression of whatever criticisms or proposals for change that you may wish to make about Institute policies and activities. We do not agree, however, that it is your right to interfere physically with the authorized activity of other members of the community just because you and your associates happen to disapprove of those activities. It is the illegal action to which we object, not the motive. By the same token, if the act is illegal and injurious to the rights of others, it is not to be excused just because the person who commits the act is convinced of the righteousness of his own motives."

This statement was written by one of my colleagues to another member of the MIT community whose involvement was similar to the alleged involvement of the students presently before the Committee. I find the statement to be a forthright response to the charge of "political repression" which has been read by some to characterize the administration's position in these cases.

Who are they?

A closing note would be to list, all in one place, the members of the Discipline Committee as it now sits. Students on the committee are Judy Fairchild '75, Linda Tufts '74, Douglas Mayweather '72, and Jerome Stanishine G. Faculty members are Charles Myers XV, Louis Braida VI, Alar Toomre XVIII, Adel Sarofim X, Suzanne Berger XVII, John Devanney XIII.

The hearings: too much time?

By Drew Jaglom

The Discipline Committee hearings for the students who occupied the ROTC building last spring finally began last Monday. At the current average of about two-and-a-half hours per hearing, over the next two months about fifty hours will be spent by the faculty and students on the Discipline Committee, a half-dozen administrators, and probably close to fifty students, including the defendants, their supporters, reporters from the campus media, and those simply interested.

Surely all of these people have more useful things to do with their time, yet MIT insists not only on holding the pointless hearings, but on going through each case individually, dragging the process out for months. The stated reason for handling each case separately is to ensure that each defendant gets a fair, personal hearing. This apparently applies whether the defendant wants to or not, since the defendants have requested a joint hearing. Like it or not, their "rights" will be protected by the Discipline Committee. Besides, says the committee, that's the way it's always been done before.

Thus far there has been no significant difference in the various hearings. The administration presents its case, consisting of the same handful of witnesses stating that the accused was present in the ROTC building (which the defendants do not dispute), that he pushed an administrator, or tore a piece of paper from an administrator's hand, or "led" a discussion (none of which is relevant to the charge of "presence without right").

Often the administration's testimony is far from unimpeachable. In one case Jeff Mermelstein was positively identified by James J. Culliton, Assistant to the Vice-President for Administration and Personnel, as tearing a trespass notice from the hands of J. Daniel Nyhart, then the Dean for Student Affairs. Similarly, Kenneth C. Browning, Assistant Dean for Student Affairs, distinctly remembered Mermelstein calling for "miraculously entering the offices." Browning emphasized that he remembered the incident because the words stuck in his mind. Another defendant, later stated that it was he, and not Mermelstein, who was involved in the two incidents.

Another interesting issue in which the administration's testimony is questionable is Mermelstein's academic status. The administration maintained that he was re-admitted on probation, and displayed a copy of a letter, purportedly sent to Mermelstein, informing him of this. Mermelstein denies receiving the letter, and the registrar's records on Mermelstein show him not to be on probation.

When the administration is done, the defendant presents a long, highly emotional speech recounting the horrors of the Vietnam war and his feeling that they had to do something to attempt to end the war, or at least MIT's involvement through war research. He stresses the lack of any other means to do this within the rules, uses these arguments as justification for the occupation, and expresses his feeling that these issues transcend the right of a ROTC cadet to stop by his commander's office on Saturday morning.

It is more than likely that all the cases will follow this pattern. The issues are clear cut. If "presence without right" is to be viewed in the narrow legal sense of remaining in the ROTC building after the trespass notice was read, as the adminis-

tration apparently views it, then the defendants are guilty, since they do not contest that fact. If the committee accepts the argument that their moral convictions gave the defendants the right to occupy the building, then they are innocent.

The only possible debatable issue is the punishment to be issued; since the defendants are all charged with the same infraction and are all either equally guilty of equally innocent (one cannot say that one person is more present without right than another), they should all be equally disciplined. In any case, surely a thirty-eight hour occupation, during which no one was hurt, nothing was damaged, and the occupiers did their best to leave everything as they found it, even to the point of requesting a broom to clean up the area before leaving, does not justify more than an admonishment.

The issues have already been made clear in the hearings heard thus far. If the administration insists upon holding the remaining hearings, let the committee hold a joint hearing, thus saving everyone's time and energy, and thereby permit the Discipline Committee to reach a decision and go about its normal business.

Voter registration

By Norman D. Sandler

The Cambridge Election Commission announced earlier this week that there will be a voter registration session held at the MIT Student Center on Wednesday, October 4, from 11 am to 2 pm.

The announcement came after the Commission received petitions from the Cambridge City Committee, requiring that the sessions be held at five locations at Harvard, one at Lesley College, and one at MIT before the October 7 deadline for registering before the election.

There had been speculation that although Massachusetts state law dictates that the Commission must send a registrar if presented with a petition signed by ten or more persons, on the basis of past performance, the often uncooperative Commissioners would not schedule sessions at the colleges to register students. The Commission thus acted in accor-

dance with the law, though as a precaution the City Committee was prepared to secure a court order providing for the registration of students.

The main question now is whether once they are on campus, the registrars will actually register the students, especially considering the problems students have encountered in attempting to register over the past year.

Although the Supreme Court has thrown out the residency requirements which kept many students from registering last year, many of the Commissioners still exercise their power by going by their own set of criteria in registering students in Cambridge.

The first campus registration session is slated for next Monday at Harvard, and City Committee officials will be standing by with their attorneys should the Commissioners decide not to register students.

Continuous News Service

The Tech

Since 1981

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Two views of the ROTC hearings:

The occupiers

By Jeffrey Mermelstein

The occupiers of the ROTC building are not the only ones on trial. In a sense, the MIT Administration is on trial. They would have you believe that the issue is our "misbehavior" and "interference" of rights. We think that the issues are much broader — MIT's relationship with the war (a war which interferes with the Vietnamese' right to life) and the role of students in affecting decisions which concern them. I will address these questions, and then discuss the hearings themselves.

Why the occupation?

The US has been involved in the Vietnam war for about 23 years — longer than most of our lives. It has probably had more impact on most of us than any book we have read, any film we have seen, or any course we have taken. By now, it has become institutionalized: atrocities are no longer shocking; presidential lies are now expected; demonstrations and disruptions against the war go unnoticed. The only thing that could happen in the war that would surprise us would be an end to it.

Many of us have believed at one time or another that the war was coming to an end — but we were wrong again and again. By now, I have practically no expectation of the war's ending. Despite all of the negotiations, the basic positions of the provisional government of South Vietnam and of Richard Nixon have not changed. The question at stake is this: who is going to control South Vietnam? All other issues are just gravy poured on by Nixon, Johnson, and Kennedy to make the war more digestible to the American people. Even if Nixon follows through with his withdrawal plan, the war won't end. He has said that he intends to leave a residual force in Vietnam, along with American air power and bigger and better technology to support the Thieu government.

As technology has become more important in the war, MIT has more than cooperated with the Federal Government. Four years ago the anti-complicity movement began to grow. In the beginning we petitioned, demonstrated, sat on panels that issued lengthy reports, debated administrators, supported minority faculty positions, held teach-ins, and canvassed. At first we thought that all that had to be done was to make the issues clearer to the MIT community, and to demonstrate that a majority believed MIT should end its complicity — that then MIT would do so, by virtue of the pressure of public consensus.

It was only after we won referendums on several major questions (fall, 1969) that we realized that the will of the majority of students doesn't exert very much pressure. Again and again, MIT administrators took some notice, some even agreed "in principle," but there was no action. We began to feel that if we only worked through the "legitimate" channels we were not going to get anywhere and therefore we began to experiment with sit-ins and eventually, militant actions. The results, while mixed, yielded real effects for the first time. We looked at Harvard and realized that ROTC was kicked out only after a building occupation followed by a massive student strike.

We came to realize that the MIT administration responded to our concerns when we forced them to. Let me give a few examples:

When SACC (Science Action Coordinating Committee) held its first demonstration at the Draper Labs in the spring of 1969, President Howard Johnson immediately called for the "Agenda Days," time set aside for the community to discuss topical social issues.

When the demonstrations continued through the spring, the faculty set up the Pounds Panel to examine what MIT should do about war research and Draper and Lincoln Labs. (Except for the minority report, which wanted MIT to maintain as much control over the labs as possible and to convert the labs for doing socially productive research, the panel called for divestment, which is worse than before, since the labs now have more autonomy to continue war-research with-

out MIT having any responsibility.)

A funny example is the Solow committee. It was put together as a result of the Cambodia strike in 1970 to look into the MIRV and ABM projects (missiles whose guidance systems were being designed at Draper labs) and discuss how they would affect world stability and what if anything MIT should do. The committee was supposed to report to the first faculty meeting in the fall of 1970. The group never reported, until finally, during the student strike last spring somebody remembered and it came out that they had never even met! Except for periods of pressure and general turmoil, there was not even the pretense of action on this crucial question.

The ROTC occupation, and my participation in it, were in response to President Nixon's mining of North Vietnamese harbors and his escalation of bombing. When he said that the "whole world was watching" and that he needed our support, our first reaction was to try to figure out what we could do to show him that we weren't supporting him. I would have lost respect for myself if I didn't respond in any way to Nixon's actions. We wanted to do something that wouldn't be totally ignored.

Critique of the hearing

I was charged with "being present, without right" in the ROTC building. I decided not to contest presence and thus have the entire trial revolve around the question of right. Instead, what happened was that the "aggrieved," Professor Ken Wadleigh, brought four witnesses to testify not only that I was present, but also about what I was doing and what my role in the group was. The Chairman of the Discipline Committee, Professor Charles Myers, supported this action, using the grounds that each case should be judged according to its individual circumstances. As a result, I had to defend myself against a series of accusations, false and true, completely unrelated to the stated charge, such as: Was my role in the group one of leadership? Did I snatch a piece of paper out of Dan Nyhart's hand? Did I actually push anybody? Did I advocate expelling administrators from the building? etc.

It seems that to Wadleigh, the issue was: Was I misbehaving, and how badly? With this narrow a conception of the issue, and a clear misreading of the charge, his bringing forth the testimony he did is at least comprehensible. He wants to discourage misbehavior at MIT; fine. But if the Discipline Committee shares this view in choosing their role, ignoring the larger political and moral issues obviously raised by these cases, their decision will be a gross and outrageous inversion of human value priorities.

A number of less extreme peculiarities about the hearing should also be mentioned. First, this is another example of MIT's standard practice of reserving double jeopardy for political cases: ordinarily MIT either tries a case before its Discipline Committee, or turns it over to the civil courts; the exceptions (to the best of our knowledge) are all the political cases. Apparently MIT doesn't take seriously the principle of the Bill of Rights prohibiting the trial of a person twice for the same crime.

A second oddity is that there seems to be no clear connection between charge and penalty. I was told by the Committee that it is possible that two defendants found guilty of the same charge could receive completely different penalties because of what they did while inside the building.

Other facets of the hearing bother me: I thought that the hearing itself was very intimidating — it had a backroom quality to it, and Charlie Myers' constant interruptions didn't help matters much. I also felt that without a clear enunciation of rights and regulations, especially rights of the defendants, I was incapable of giving a good defense. Also, there's hardly a pretense of "trial by peers" in the structure of the committee: as of now, it is clearly dominated by faculty members; I would be happier with a randomly selected jury of my peers. Finally, it's not even a pretense of justice that the highest

The administration

To the editor:

I understand that *The Tech* has invited a statement from the administration on the ROTC hearings which might be published in the next issue. On the question of the particulars of the event, Professor Wadleigh's presentation to the Discipline Committee, already given to *The Tech*, represents the formal statement on behalf of the aggrieved. Beyond that, I can think of no more appropriate statement that we would like to have before the MIT community than the report of the Rogers' panel of three years ago. I am sure you are familiar with it, but I enclose a copy of it and refer you particularly to the section on Rights and Responsibilities in the MIT Community, pages 9 through 13, which is relevant to the events of last spring.

We believe it would be a service to the community to communicate once again the relevant passages of the Rogers' report.

Paul E. Gray

Rights and Responsibilities in the MIT Community

The following statement is not exhaustive and will, it is hoped, be improved and refined in the deliberations of the MIT Commission and in accompanying discussions throughout the community. In our view this statement is, at least in part, a summary of common attitudes and common law at the present time.

We begin our statement with three principles regarding the university, participation in the university, and the role of dissent.

First, it is desirable that every member of the university participate, in some form and at some level, in the decision making procedures of the university. Such participation, whether it involves assent of dissent with current policies and practices, is a creative and constructive force in the decision making process.

Second, the university can be expected to define its general goals and to state further the essential operations and functions appropriate to those goals. It then has the responsibility to establish guidelines and procedures that ensure the integrity of its essential operations and protect the rights of its individual members to carry out these operations.

Third, in exercising its right and obligation to defend its operations, the university has an obligation to consider the context in which each challenge to its operations occurs, and to consider the content of any dissent which is associated with such a challenge. This context can include circumstances in the surrounding society, it can include grievances of individuals and groups within the university community, and it can include particular statements and acts by members of the community. In such consideration, the university will do well to include, as part of its response to such a challenge, a searching re-examination of the policies and operations that have been the object of dissent. Such direct and honest action by the university can thus lead to active examination of the issues that have been the subject of dissent, even though it can also lead to penalties for those who have violated the rights of others or the essential functions of the institution.

We now give the following as specific rights and responsibilities, first, for MIT

appeal we have is the MIT president, who is in a sense the head of the prosecution!

The trials are political

One wonders why it was just taken for granted that we would go before the same group that tries cases of cheating, petty theft, etc. The MIT administration, by treating this as any other case, studiously ignored the political questions directed at it. I hope the committee itself will take a different attitude.

Prof. Myers spent some time quoting the Rogers Report, a document that came out in December, 1969 in response to the November actions. He quoted the parts which supported the view that the discipline committee must handle these cases. What he didn't read is the following: "... in exercising its right and obligation to defend its operations, the university has an obligation to consider the context in which each challenge to its operations

as an institution, and then for individual members of the MIT community. We do so in the light of the three principles stated above.

MIT evidently includes among its goals the development, exchange, and imparting of knowledge. It must provide and maintain an atmosphere in which the free and open exchange of ideas can occur and is encouraged. It has, therefore, the right and the obligation to protect the integrity of its classrooms and laboratories, the integrity and privacy of its personal offices, and the freedom of its members to pursue their normal activities. It has, at the same time, the responsibility to respond, directly and openly, to the content of dissent. Moreover, it must develop means and agencies for exercising these rights and responsibilities. An individual who forcibly obstructs the essential operations and functions of the university violates the rights of the university.

Members of the MIT community have certain rights and responsibilities as individuals. As members of the MIT community, they neither surrender their rights nor escape their responsibilities as citizens. Rather they acquire additional rights and responsibilities which are special to the university community. These rights include the right to teach, to study, to pursue research, and to participate in the decision-making procedures of the community in a way that does not violate the same rights of other individuals in the community. These responsibilities include the responsibility to help maintain an atmosphere of open and free inquiry and of responsiveness to the ideas of others, an atmosphere in which violations of rights are unlikely to occur and in which no individual member of the community feels forced to act to protect his own rights.

With regard to dissent, all members of the community have the right to express political views, views relating to governance of the university, and views on other matters of concern to the community. Appropriate ways of doing so include: organizing and joining groups and associations; convening and conducting meetings; petitioning in writing and in person; marching, picketing, and otherwise publicly demonstrating in an orderly way; and advocating and publicizing opinions by sign and voice.

Each member of the community has at all times, both in the expression of dissent and otherwise, an obligation to respect the basic rights of other individuals. Such rights are violated by anyone who commits a violent act, by verbal threat or physical force, against a member of the community; who subjects a member of the community to direct personal abuse; who deliberately interferes with freedom of speech; who steals or willfully destroys the property of the university or of other members of the community; or who forcibly interferes (by direct physical act or threat of violence) with the freedom of movement of any member of the community.

In order to help maintain an environment in which violations of rights are unlikely to occur, members of the community concerned with administration must be sensitive to needs for change, and they must be sure that grievances are given full and fair hearing and prompt response.

occurs, and to consider the context of any dissent which is associated with such a challenge ... in such consideration, the university will do well to include, as part of its response to such a challenge a searching reexamination of the policies and operations that have been the object of dissent ...

To some extent we represent a "challenge" to some of MIT's operations. We think that we should be dealt with in as open and honest a way as is possible, which I do not believe is being done. Because these hearings are political, I do not think that they should be handled by the Discipline Committee or by any other committee. The issues should be discussed and resolved by the entire MIT community. To this end I would hope that all concerned parties will attempt to initiate discussion about the issues raised by the original action.

Wadleigh explains position

By Paul Schindler

Vice-President Kenneth R. Wadleigh, acting as MIT's "aggrieved representative" at disciplinary hearings for participants in last spring's ROTC occupation, has issued a statement outlining certain positions taken by the MIT administration in the case.

In his statement, Wadleigh asserted that "In filing these charges, Mr. Wynne [John Wynne, MIT Vice-President for Administration and Personnel] and I have not attempted to discriminate as to the degree of the accused's involvement. Rather than attempting to exercise this form of judicial

review, we filed charges against all of those unauthorized persons whom we were able to identify as being present when trespass was declared (3:35 pm, May 12, 1972) and beyond. We feel we must leave to the Discipline Committee and the courts the determination of the range of judgments pertinent to the range of actions of the individuals charged."

Wadleigh did observe that separation of the three current cases (Mermelstein, Tovish, and Wolman) from the other defendants was a decision of the faculty-student Disciplinary Committee, not of the MIT administration. For this reason,

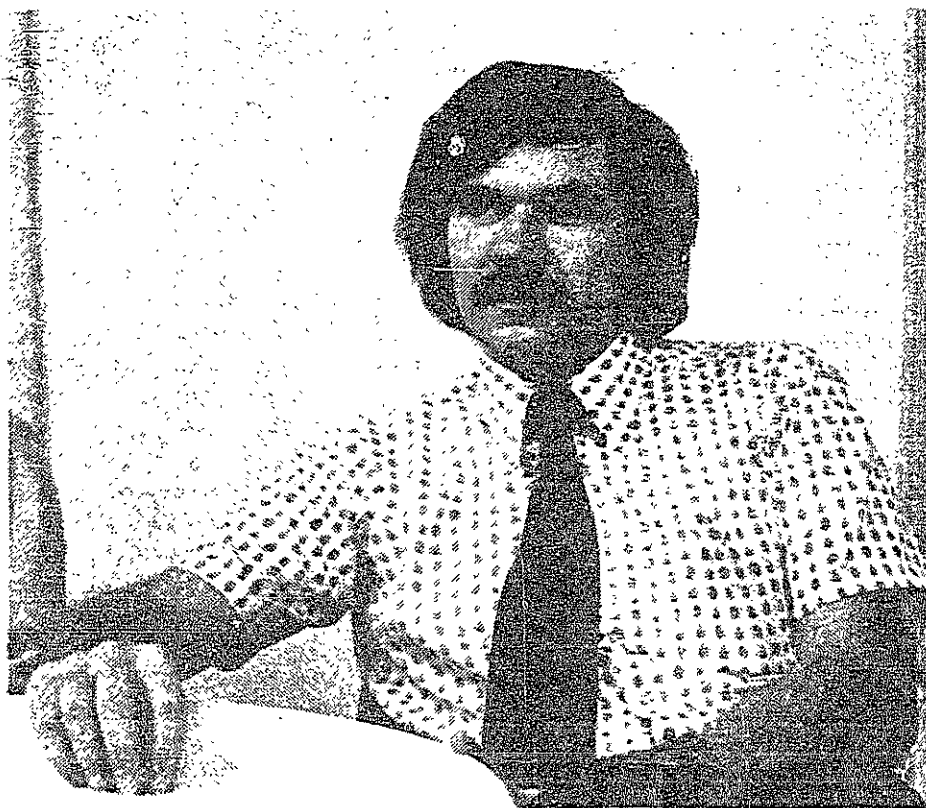
Wadleigh said, he would prefer not to speculate upon the committee's action. The defendants and their supporters maintain, though, that the previous expulsion of the three for occupying President Howard Johnson's office in January, 1970 was partly responsible for the decision to separate the cases.

However, when asked if Mermelstein and Tovish were being singled out by the administration as leaders of the ROTC occupation, Wadleigh repeatedly refused to comment. "I am not on trial," he said. He suggested that *The Tech* consult his statement.

Wadleigh, formerly Dean of Student Affairs from 1961 to 1969, claimed that it would be "improper" to comment in advance on the evidence to be offered in later hearings. This would be tantamount, he said, to "trying this case in the press." He did say that there had been no "coaching" of administration officials, and that their recollections of times, places, and faces had such precision because many of them "took notes" at the time.

Wadleigh's statement noted that "not all observers of this event were asked to help identify unauthorized participants." There were authorized participants, as reported in *The Tech*, including students who were asked to observe. They were allowed to not identify occupiers, "without prejudice... for whatever reason." The statement adds that a "minimum of two witnesses was required" before charges were filed, and that no charges will be filed now or in the future against people who serve as witnesses in either courtroom or Discipline Committee hearings, but who have not been previously identified as participants in the occupation.

The announcement includes an apparently definitive statement on damage done by the



James Culliton, Assistant to the Vice President for Administration and Personnel, listens to testimony at the Discipline Committee hearings.
Photo by Dave Green

ROTC occupiers. The *Tech Talk* special issue merely stated that there was no visible sign of major damage. Wadleigh's written statement to the Discipline Committee included this paragraph: "Although damage was slight in comparison, for example, to the occupation of the President's office several years ago, there was some. In addition, the ROTC personnel reported some apparent pilfering of a few personal items. The extent to which the group entered the files is not clear; however, there was no serious disturbance to those files."

(See also the column on page four by Paul Schindler. — Editor)

Institute offers course for undesignated degree

By Robert Nilsson

MIT has given birth to a new degree program leading to an undesignated Bachelor of Science diploma.

The new program is titled the Interdisciplinary Science Program (ISP, or Course XXV). The course is intended for students wishing to study a field in a department that has no degree program.

Although this is the first year for Course XXV, the program is not new. Since 1968, Course XII-B was an experimental version of ISP sponsored by the Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences and having the same degree requirements as that department. Last year the Committee of Education Policy evaluated XII-B and decided to make it permanent.

ISP is now the only program that offers a degree which does not come from a particular department. Its purpose is to broaden the range of degrees and fields offered at MIT.

As to the curriculum, no specific subjects are required:

each student must select his own curriculum in conjunction with his faculty advisor who is involved in the same interdisciplinary field as the student. The curriculum must then be approved by a committee consisting of one member from each department of the School of Sshould be in line with the particular field of study and will not usually be Science Distribution subjects. The ISP student must also meet the General Institute Requirements and obtain 96 credits in electives to total 360 credits for graduation.

The main office of ISP is in room 6-219. Freshmen will have a chance to select this program when they are asked to choose a department in the spring. There is no problem in transferring from ISP to a regular department at any time.

The program is for students wishing to earn a degree in a field where no degree program exists at MIT. It is not a substitute for a regular departmental program in fields where degree programs do exist.

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AND NOW MUST TOSS MY
COINS TO THE WIND...



AND SEEK IN THE BOOK OF
KNOWING THE RULING OF
THE FATES...



WHENCE THE BOOK SAYETH
IN ITS WISDOM:

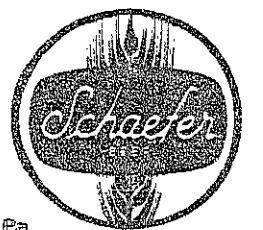


"WHEN THE CLOUDS ARE LOW
IN THE EAST AND THE MOON
SHINES GOSSAMER UPON
WATERS..."



TAKE THE BEERE."

WHEN YOU'RE HAVING MORE THAN ONE



Wolman argues 'with right' GOP campaign head criticizes McGovern

The following is a paraphrased transcript of the trial. See also related story on page 1, "Proceedings continue for ROTC occupiers." — Editor

By Robert Nilsson

The hearing for Don Wolman began with the testimony of Dean Robert Alberty of the School of Science for the aggrieved party (MIT). In response to the question of seeing Wolman at the ROTC building during the period in question, Alberty said, "Mr. Wolman was there from the beginning." He added that he had seen him during the evening hours and the next morning and that Wolman had been pushing and shoving. The defense was willing to concede the fact that Wolman was at the demonstration, but that he was there "with right." Alberty was asked by Wolman if he knew about the files in the ROTC building containing facts of the various destructive weapons research activities at MIT. Wolman said that as a member of the MIT community he had a right to find out what MIT's role in the "genocidal" war in Vietnam is.

Assistant Dean for Student Affairs Kenneth Browning was next to testify and, reiterating what Alberty had said, stated that he had felt that Wolman was an active participant in the occupation. Browning was asked about the declaration of trespass. He clarified that he had repeated the declaration and was sure that the occupants understood the consequences of their actions.

Wolman now began his case stating that he had graduated from MIT and had met all the requirements for the BS degree, and maintained a 4.0 cum, and had paid all the bills, but had received no degree. Wolman had three basic points to his early defense. First he referred back to the 1970 sit-in at the President's office when students were so concerned about MIT's war research. After this sit-in there was a similar hearing concerning his Kampf, a member of the faculty whose promotion to full professor was held up and then denied.

Wolman said that there could be no academic punishment for political beliefs. Rather, a degree should be a reward for academic performance. He added that the act of withholding a degree from him after he had met the requirements was to punish him for his political beliefs.

"I have been advised to sue MIT for triple damages for having my degree withheld from me without a hearing," said Wolman. He explained that the withholding of his degree was, in effect, a breach of contract after the fees had been paid to the Institute. Finally, in response to a question of why he had not chosen to come forward to the committee of last spring's hearings, Wolman explained that he could not get a fair trial

since his advisor and several important witnesses were not around then and that he preferred to wait until the fall when they would be here. At this point it was brought up by representatives of MIT that degrees have been withheld before and that of all the students who had had a chance to come forward last spring, two that had, had received their degrees. Wolman did not choose to come forward then and the committee had decided to withhold his degree from him.

Wolman's next point in the hearing was that due process of law had been violated in the hearing. He asserted that, unlike the other students having a hearing, he was not called in alphabetical order. He claimed that this was because of his prior expulsion and subsequent readmission for his part in the 1970 demonstration. Myers cleared this up by explaining that it was because of his request to postpone his hearing from June 29. The earlier committee had decided to postpone the other hearings as a block after they had decided to postpone Wolman's hearing.

Wolman wanted to make sure it was "clear that I'm not on any probation." To make it clear the letter sent to him telling him of his readmission to MIT after the 1970 affair was read concluding that he was not on probation.

The main part of Wolman's defense followed. He attempted to show that he was in the ROTC building "with right." "After Nixon's speech telling of the mining of the Hanoi harbor... people looked around for something to do rather than quietly support the President's action." He said that the people at MIT saw that they might stop the war research here. Since a peaceful way to end the war research here had failed, something else had to be tried.

Wolman went on to draw an analogy to the J. Edgar Hoover Memorial Dope Party that occurred last year. He said that Dean Nyhart had said that he thought that it was disruptive but hadn't declared trespassing then. Wolman attempted to assert that this was because it had not been political while the ROTC affair had been. The committee retaliated by saying that both were political, but the rights of people had not been violated by having their offices broken into at the Dope Party as they had been during the ROTC occupation.

There followed a discussion as to the accuracy of a rumor that Wadleigh had once said, "There is no war research at MIT." Wadleigh denied ever saying it and when Wolman said he had not actually heard it himself, the committee felt this

might detract from the credibility of some of Wolman's other statements. Coming to Wolman's aid were Steve Mark and Janice Benson, Mark saying that he was pretty sure he had heard it and Benson saying that she had definitely heard Wadleigh say it aside to someone standing next to him. It was thought by members of the committee that maybe she had heard the words "is not complicit in" in the place of the word "no" in the alleged quote. Benson asserted that it was definitely "no."

Wolman refused to answer a question asking him if he went through files in the building. He replied that he was on trial for being present without right and not for going through files illegally, and was immediately informed that he was not on trial but that the proceedings only constituted a hearing.

Asked why he participated in the ROTC occupation after the occupation of the President's office had been unsuccessful, Wolman replied that he finds ROTC "repugnant" and that it trains people in counter-insurgency techniques. Had he seen a ROTC curriculum, asked the committee? No, but he said he had known people involved in it and had seen enough to know about counter-insurgency work.

The final witness was a friend of Wolman's who had been a member of the Pershing Rifle Society, telling of trips to "dense forests" with rifles loaded with blanks to learn the tactics of guerilla warfare. When the committee discovered that this had happened since the occupation of the ROTC building, it was decided that regardless of the validity of Wolman's friend's testimony, it had no bearing on the hearing.

At 8:20 Wolman asked if the hearing was almost over since his advisor had to go and meet someone. Myers said they could wrap it up then and Wolman concluded with the remark that he had never been told that he was on probation.

GOP campaign head criticizes McGovern

(Continued from page 1)

you should stay on that job on the basis of performance in office."

With this campaign philosophy, the Republicans have found that they certainly have their work cut out for them in Massachusetts.

MacGregor also rather surprisingly indicated that Nixon himself may make an appearance in Massachusetts before the election, and what may be even more unusual, he also said he is "virtually certain that Vice-President Agnew will make a campaign trip to the Commonwealth," which could be a tense situation for the Massachusetts CRP due to strained relations between Agnew and Sargent, who has repeatedly voiced his objections to the vice-president.

On the question of campaign finances, which have not been much of a worry to the Republicans in the past, MacGregor asserted that "we're in the process of cutting back... I put a ceiling on the employment of new people at Washington headquarters ten days ago." Apparently, the problems are not unique to the national headquarters, as the Massachusetts office ran over its budget several days ago, and when asked whether he would

appropriate more campaign funds for this state, MacGregor flatly stated "we don't have the money."

Loss of enthusiasm

In a news conference prior to the address he gave to the Republican women, MacGregor came close to getting himself misquoted when asked about the retention of present cabinet members.

He responded by saying "the President feels that after a certain period of time on a job, a man loses enthusiasm for that job." He was quick to add that this is not true in Nixon's case though there are some members of the cabinet who have served the entire term, singling out secretaries William Rodgers of State and Melvin Laird of Defense.

With the possibility that both Laird and Rodgers will be out after November, MacGregor hinted that HEW Secretary Richardson may be waiting in the wings to be named as Rodgers' successor as head of the State Department, while he neither confirmed or denied rumors that Volpe will resign after the election.

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SPORTS

Golfers split opener:
Win 3-2, but lose 6-1

The MIT golf team defeated New Hampshire's Plymouth State College 3 to 2, but lost to St. Anselm's College of Manchester, N.H., 6 to 1 Tuesday in two sides of a triangular match at Green Meadow Golf Club, Hudson, N.H.

The match launched MIT's fall golf campaign. St. Anselm's defeated Plymouth State 4 to 1 in the remaining side.

Captain Bob Keeth '72, playing No. 3, led MIT scorers with 78, followed by freshman Pete Wolczanski playing No. 1, who had a 79. Both won their Plymouth State matches — Keeth by 3 and 2, Wolczanski by 4 and 3 — but lost 1 up and 2 and 1 to St. Anselm's co-medalists who

had 77s.

Freshman Jeff Vining, playing No. 5, scored 87 for MIT's third win over Plymouth State, but lost 2 and 1 to St. Anselm's No. 5 man. Plymouth State played five men, MIT and St. Anselm's sven.

Pat Schultz '75 playing No. 7 gave MIT its lone point against St. Anselm's with a 4 and 3 victory. Warren Sherman '72, MIT's No. 2, scored an 86, while Tony Poli '74, No. 4, had an 87 and freshman Mark Boudreau, No. 6, had an 88.

MIT meets Bryant College next Monday at 1 pm at MIT's home course, Crystal Springs Gold Club, Haverhill, Mass.

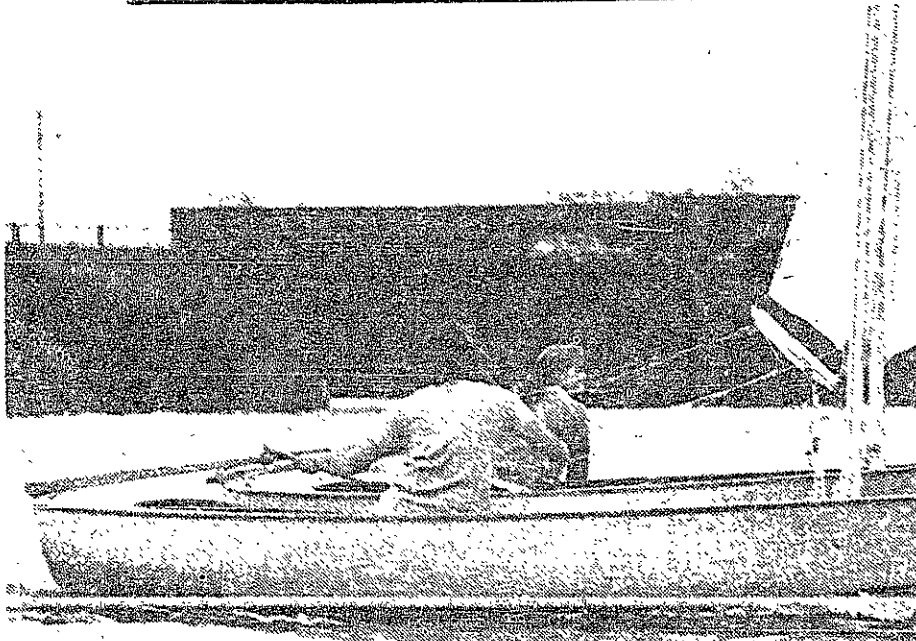


Photo by Dave Green

First IM Football Scores

Last Sunday's "A" league football "Game of the Week" pitted LCA against DTD.

The game was quite an eye-opener for many. The strength of the Delt team surprised most of the "A" league team scouts. Freshmen on both teams found out that this brand of "touch" football is unlike any other.

Lambda Chi started moving the ball early and scored a quick touchdown. The Delt's inability to get off a clean punt put them in trouble in the second quarter and LCA scored again. The Lambchop quarterback showed incredible poise under pressure from the fierce Delt line.

In the second half the Delt machine began to roll. Quarterback Wayne Flagg followed the "thundering herd" around end to the Delt's first touchdown. Minutes later a Flagg to Casler scoring strike capped an impressive drive.

With the score tied, both defenses played a brutal fourth quarter. The Delt coach described the line play as a "constant street fight." Roughness penalties called back the Delt go-ahead touchdown.

After an impressive drive in overtime, the Delt's gave up the ball. Two plays later Dave Wilson '73, Lambchops' perennial all-star, outraced the Delt secondary to catch a perfectly thrown pass for the clincher. The final score was LCA 13, DTD 12.

IM FOOTBALL RESULTS

A League
LCA 'A' 13 — DTD 12 (overtime)
BSU 18 — BTP 0
SAE (bye)

B League
B1
PGD 'B' 22 — SAE 'B' 9
Ashdown 20 — PDT 'B' 0
System DG — PLP (double forfeit)

B2
ZBT 6 — LCA 'B' 0
SPE 20 — TC 6
Macgregor 'B' 8 — DU 7

B3
ASPS 14 — Chem E 7
East Campus 'B' 29 — Hydrodynamics 6
PBE (bye)

C League
C1
Bexley 38 — TX 0
SC 35 — PGD 'C' 0
SAE 'C' 7 — Burton Three 6

C2
Burton Two 27 — DP 8
SAM 38 — MacGregor 'C' 0
Senior House 18 — TC 'C' 2

C3
Connor Three 19 — DKE 0
Baker 6 — PKT 0
AEP 26 — PMD 14

C4
KS 19 — East Campus 'C' 0
TDC 6 — PSK 0
PKS 52 — Student House 0

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Maria first in singlehandeds

Two major regattas highlighted the MIT varsity sailing schedule this past weekend. Members of the women's varsity squad competed in the two-day New England Singlehanded Championships at MIT, while the men's varsity team traveled to the Coast Guard Academy in New London, Connecticut, to sail for the Hap Moore Trophy.

Because of the light winds on Saturday, the women were able to sail only two of the scheduled elimination races, with the result that the trials were continued on Sunday morning. At the end of the seven races on Sunday afternoon that comprised the finals of the event, Maria Bozzuto '73 had won the championship, besting her nearest competitor by ten points. Fourth place went to Shelly Bernstein '74, with Gail Baxter '74 tying for eighth.

Bozzuto, captain and top skipper on the MIT women's team, took the title with consistent finishes of 4-3-1-3-1-3-4 in the twelve boat fleet. She gained the lead after the second race and led from that point on.

The top few finishers were: Maria Buzzuto (MIT) 20, Kathy Boynton (Conn. College) 30, Barbara Grant (Radcliffe) 31, and Shelly Berstein (MIT) 34.

On Sunday the men's team competed in the Hap Moore Trophy Regatta, an event sailed in two divisions of dinghies, one of Knockabouts (keel sloops), and one of Ravens (centerboard sloops). The race for the first three places in the regatta was tightly contested, with the top three teams all within nine points of each other. Tufts was the winner, with Harvard in second place and MIT in third, in the seven school field.

Alan Spoon '73 and Steve Cucchiaro '74 skippered the dinghies for MIT, with Dean Kross '73 and Bob Longair '73 crewing, respectively. John Avalon '73 with Walter Frank '74 and Wayne Matson '74 crewing, sailed the K-boats, while Frank Keil '73 skippered the Ravens, with Rich Zippel '74, Chuck Tucker '75, and Randy Young '74 as crew.

Spoon placed second overall in the dinghy division, while he and Cucchiaro came within one point of taking team honors in dinghies.

Results of the regatta were: Tufts 127, Harvard 131, MIT 136, Coast Guard Academy 147, Yale 186, and Maine Maritime 235.

Tommorrow the men's varsity will race for the F.J. Lane Trophy at Tufts, with the Jack Wood Trophy Regatta scheduled for Sunday at Coast Guard. The women's varsity will compete in the Connecticut/Coast Guard Academy Regatta in New London tommorrow and the Captain's Cup Regatta at Jackson on Sunday. The freshman squad will sail in an invitational at Harvard on Sunday.



Photo by Dave Green

ON DECK

Friday
Baseball (V) — Massachusetts Bay Community College, home, 4 pm
Tennis (V) — ECAC Tournament at Princeton, N.J.

Saturday
Soccer (V) — Holy Cross, home, 2 pm
Cross Country (V, JV&F) — RPI at WPI, away, 11:30 am
Sailing (V) — F.J. Lane Trophy at Tufts, 10 am

Tennis (V) — ECAC Tournament at Princeton, N.J.

Women's Sailing (V) — Connecticut/Coast Guard Academy Regatta, 10 am

Sunday
Women's Sailing (V) — Captain's Cup at Jackson
Sailing (V) — Jack Wood Trophy at Coast Guard, 10 am
Sailing (F) — Invitational at Harvard, 9:30 am

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